

BEAM TRAWLING, PAST AND PRESENT

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE.)

men began to complain that large quantities of small unmarketable fish were taken and wasted and that their fishing gear was being destroyed. The result was that on September 6th, 1908, an order in Council was adopted reading "The use or operation of vessels known as 'steam trawlers' operating beam, otter or other trawls for the purpose of catching fish is prohibited within the three mile limit, and in the bays and harbors of Canada."

Canadians Opposed.

It appears that steps are being taken by the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa toward making further restrictions against beam and otter trawlers operating from Canadian ports, and that they are awaiting the action of Congress on the bill and resolutions now pending before taking definite action in the matter. Beam and otter trawl fishing which has been extensively encouraged on the Japanese coast by bounties and otherwise by the Japanese government is to be curtailed according to a report of United States Vice Consul General E. G. Babbitt at Yokohama which states that the Japan fishery conference at Tokyo passed a resolution in favor of the prohibition of the use of steam trawlers. And that at a meeting of the Fisheries Association of Japan held in February, 1911, the Fisheries Association wished to enlarge the non-trawling area and passed a resolution to appeal to the authorities to do this. The resolution states that the beam and otter trawl system is destroying the business of 90 per cent. of the fishermen who number 2,500,000. The prosperity of beam and ot-

ter trawl fishing means the decline of fishing in general, but the government has neglected to take proper measure and has only made feeble efforts to soothe the malcontents among the fishermen. It will be interesting to observe what policy the government will adopt in settling this dispute in fishing circles.

Increase of Trawlers on British Coast.

Previous to 1893 virtually all demersal fish landed in England and Wales was taken from the North Sea by sailing trawlers and line-fishermen. With the advent of the steam trawler about that time the fishing power began to increase tremendously, the proportion being about five to one in favor of the steam trawler as against the sailing trawler. In 1899 and 1909 the aggregate net tonnage of the steam trawlers of England and Wales increased from 50,000 tons to 90,000 tons. The average net tonnage of each steamer increased 14 tons, and with the increased average net tonnage has come the corresponding increased average fishing power. The aggregate net tonnage of the sailing trawlers decreased from 50,000 tons in 1899 to 33,000 tons in 1909. The number of hands directly employed in fishing increased from 39,000 in 1900 to nearly 45,000 in 1910. The quantity of demersal or ground fish landed by first class trawlers in England and Wales from the North Sea gradually fell off from nearly 4,000,000 cwt. in 1903 to 2,500,000 cwt. in 1909.

North Sea Fisheries Have Declined.

A good illustration of the decline in the fisheries of the North Sea may be had by referring to the catch from the Dogger Bank, that was always considered the most prolific fishing area in the North Sea.

In 1906 the total quantity of haddock landed from that area was 541,442 cwt.; in 1907 the total catch was 331,870 cwt.; in 1908 the total catch was 193,805 cwt. and in 1909 it was 140,069 cwt. It is poor argument to say that this decrease was because many of the large steam trawlers had been diverted to other and more distant grounds, for they would not have gone farther afield if the fish were obtainable nearer home.

The main support relied upon by the advocates of otter trawling is in an opinion ventured by Prof. Huxley and Prof. McIntosh years ago, that the food-fish supply of the sea was beyond the influence or control of man and inexhaustible; that to understand the seasonal changes and fluctuations in the supply required a scientific study of bottom fauna plankton, ocean currents, temperatures, salinities and other phenomena. Since then Ichthyological Committees and other investigators have continually wrestled with this question and with respect to demersal

fish the problem seems as difficult a solution now as it was then.

The failure to secure remedial legislation in Great Britain has been ascribed to the fact that 75 per cent. of all otter trawlers were owned and operated by British subjects many of whom marketed their catch in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and other European countries, who would have retaliated had Great Britain closed or restricted her markets to their trawlers. This together with the ever increasing influence of the steam trawling interests probably accounts for the apparent reluctance of Parliament of taking a decided stand in the controversy. And with the ever increasing number of steam trawlers has come a corresponding decrease in catch.

"While Nero fiddles, Rome burns."

ALASKA SALMON FEEDING SPOT.

CANNED SALMON SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

The feeding grounds of Alaska salmon, heretofore a world mystery even to David Starr Jordan, the world's greatest authority, have been discovered by Craig Miller, a salmon packer of Ketchikan. After studying for years, Miller has succeeded in running king salmon to their haunts above Forrester Island, 16 miles west of Dall and Prince of Wales Islands. Investigation proves that the king salmon there drive and herd great schools of herring into shoals and inlets between rocky shores, eating them at will.

For years the catch of king salmon has been diminishing. Cannery men pay \$1 each for them. Five hundred fishing boats are now working about Forrester island. Fishermen are making small fortunes. Tents and cabins have been built until the face of the island resembles a jented city. The catch is so enormous that the federal officers in Alaska have intervened to regulate traffic and prevent the extermination of the fish. All foreigners have been warned away, and each gasoline boat is limited to 15 fish daily.

W

ha

fa

Board of Aldermen 70,326 men and 60,473 women had the right to vote and of this number 56,795 men and 46,347 women went to the polls. This vote indicates that 80.8 per cent. of the men and 68.7 per cent. of the women electors used the ballot. The vote cast by both sexes represents 74.8 per cent. of the total registration.

tain undersized fish, the committee heard many witnesses and reported: That it is proved beyond doubt that there is a very serious diminution in the supply of certain kinds of flat fish, particularly the North Sea. That in default of remedy the consequences to the fishing industry in the diminished supply of flat fish will at no very distant future be disastrous. That one of the causes of this diminution supply is undoubtedly the destruction of immature fish.

In 1904 a select committee of the House of Lords was appointed to consider and report upon a bill to prohibit the landing of certain flat fish, exceeding such a length as may be prescribed from time to time by a Board of Agriculture. Considering that a bill of somewhat similar nature was introduced in 1900 the committee principally confined their inquiries to ascertain what investigations bearing on the subject, had been made since that year. The committee were generally in favor of the terms of the bill and whilst some members would undoubtedly result the line fishermen and small trawling vessels round the coast, if the sale of undersized fish were entirely prohibited, it appears possible to make arrangements which would have the effect of making it no longer worth while for the large steam trawlers to frequent those months, when undersized fish are most abundant.

The select committee of 1904, therefore, sought to ascertain what further inquiry and investigations had been made since 1900 and they reported: The committee have found at difficulty in arriving at any conclusion as to how far the amount of fish in the North Sea has diminished in recent years. The statistics available are in no way comparable year with another, inasmuch as the catching power of the vessels and

that flourished in earlier times has been subjected to greater vicissitudes than line fishing for haddock and cod. German line fisheries have almost disappeared and of the fishing fleets that were so numerous in earlier times a mere scant remnant is to be seen.

There are grounds for the apprehension that the already apparent decrease in the number of large haddock is spreading among the small haddock and will thereby threaten the trawl fisheries; it is consequently necessary that in the interests of practical fishing, the life condition of haddock, inclusive of its condition of nourishment and its dependence on its surroundings should be investigated from the point of view as to what can be done in the interests of rational fishing. The German Scientific Commission is prepared to lay before the council a special program with this end in view.

The council held its eighth meeting in September, 1909, at Copenhagen. In 1907 Parliament appointed a committee to inquire into the scientific and statistical investigations being carried on in relation to the fishing industry of the United Kingdom. The committee held hearings extending over a period of 51 days and examined 59 witnesses, including officials of the board of agriculture and fisheries. The fishery board of Scotland, the department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland, representatives of the local sea fisheries committees, the directors of the meteorological office, representatives of the fish mongers company, representatives of the national sea fisheries protective association and individual members of the trade. The witnesses were generally of the opinion that the catch of cod, haddock, hake and all kinds of flat-fish had greatly decreased since 1893, and that the cause of this decrease was over-fishing and the taking of immature fish by steam trawlers.

Among us in Germany, there are no marked transactions in such undersized fish, on which according to the statistics furnish no material for the numerical determination of their quantities. On that point as to what proportion of the part of the catch is thrown overboard by the fishermen consists of small unmarketable material nothing accurate is known. To ascertain that ought to provide a commendable task for proposed international investigation in the interest of the sea fisheries."

Trawling Has Been Prohibited.

There is scarcely a maritime country that can be named where unrestricted liberty of fishing is allowed. Beam and otter trawling has been restricted or prohibited in most, if not all the territorial waters of countries along whose shores trawling operations are conducted. England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Sweden, Spain and Portugal, Italy and Austria, have passed restrictive or prohibitive orders, forbidding trawling in within certain areas or within three miles of the shore. It is generally recognized in so far as trawling is concerned at least, that the territorial waters of Portugal extends six miles from shore, and those of some countries of Continental Europe bordering on the North Sea four miles from the shore.

The prediction of Joseph H. Barber, a witness before the investigating committee appointed by Parliament in 1907 and the intimation of Mr. Green, a member of that committee, that trawlers from England would soon cross the Atlantic, were realized when an enterprising concern in Halifax imported from England the otter trawler "Wren" and operated her in the fisheries from Canadian ports. Immediately following this, the line fisher-

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Thirst Quenching

Healthful and economical summer beverages are made in a moment from directions with every bottle

Sanfords Ginger

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatics and French brandy. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

TOMORROW, JULY 19 IS

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY!

July 24.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

While strolling on the beach one night,
A little after dark,
It made me nearly die of fright
To hear the dogfish bark.

Whene'er the dogfish prowls around
The catfish always flee;
They do not make the slightest sound
But climb the nearest tree.

Two bold sea urchins harnessed up
Their Seahorse for a ride,
And took along a friendly scup
To serve them as a guide.

They had not traveled far before
They got an awful scare,
They heard a wild sea lion roar,
And saw him paw the air.

And as they wildly shrieked for aid
A gallant swordfish came,
Who quickly drew his trusty blade
And spoiled that lion's game.

There's always perils one must face
On land or on the sea;
Indeed, there's hardly any place
Where it is safe to be.

—Exchange.

July 23.

STEAM TRAWLER A TOTAL LOSS.

Wreckers who yesterday visited the French steam trawler *Afrique*, which went ashore on the western coast of Langlade during a heavy fog Saturday, reported her to be practically a total wreck. The tugs brought back only the clothing of the crew.

The *Afrique*, which was a steel steamer of 500 tons burden, was on the way to St. Pierre from Sydney, C. B., when she went aground. The crew of 37 men was saved by a Langlade farmer and the men were brought to St. Pierre on the postal steamer *St. Pierre*. The *Afrique* was owned in Boulogne and was valued at about \$70,000.

July 23.

Fish Damaged by Fire.

Salted fish stored on the second floor of the Murphy & Ashcom building in West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md., was damaged by fire Saturday to the extent of several hundred dollars.

July 24.

SENATOR LODGE ASKS FOR \$5000

Appropriation To Carry On Investigation Of Beam Trawling.

Senator Lodge yesterday offered as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill a provision for an investigation, by the fish commissioner, of beam trawling. It is to carry an appropriation of \$5000. The Senate adjourned for the day without voting on the amendment.

A similar provision has already passed the House after an extensive investigation there by the merchant marine committee.

July 24.

Was There a Deal?

The concessions in bait, ice, etc., given the Booth Fisheries Co. by the Newfoundland government seems to have caused some excitement and discussion in the press of that country, probably instigated by the politicians, says the *Fishing Gazette* editorially. Their efforts to block the deal will not be successful. Evidently they were not consulted. Hence the howl.

New Fish Plant.

At Belfast, Me., Clarence E. McIntire has bought the so-called Lane property, and will convert it into an up-to-date fish plant. New buildings and a 50-foot wharf are to be erected at once. It will not be ready before fall, but once in operation will be conducted all the year round.

To Look Up Herring.

Ward T. Bower, of the Alaska division, United States Bureau of Fisheries, stated recently in Seattle that the bureau is now preparing to make a complete survey of the herring fisheries of southeastern Alaska during the summer of 1913.

Mackerel Fare At Newport.

Sloop *Clara P.* was at Newport yesterday with 5 barrels of fresh tinker mackerel.

July 24.

Salt Blinks.

Three barrels of salt mackerel, blinks, landed by sch. *Effie M. Prior*, sold to the Gloucester Mackerel company at \$7 a barrel.

Landed at Provincetown.

Ethel was at Provincetown Sunday last with 1200 fresh mackerel and a few bluebacks.

July 24.

JUST ONE CRAFT IN HERE TODAY

Things Along the Water Front Had Peaceful Look This Morning.

It was a pretty quiet morning along the water front this morning, the buyers in the stream, who go about the harbor at daylight reporting but one arrival since yesterday.

The craft here is the sch. *Manhasset* from a shacking trip, her haul being for 90,000 pounds of salt cod, and 50,000 pounds of fresh cod.

The gasolmers did not do much of anything yesterday, steamer *Unknown* landing 25 barrels of bluebacks.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. *Manhasset*, shacking, 90,000 lbs. salt cod, 50,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Str. *Unknown*, seining, 25 bbls. bluebacks.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. *Mary E. Silveria*, haddocking.

Sch. *Elsie*, halibutting.

Sch. *Thomas S. Gorton*, shacking.

Sch. *Olympia*, drifting.

Sch. *Marguerite Haskins*, seining.

Sch. *Stranger*, swordfishing.

Sch. *Blanche F. Irving*, swordfishing.

Sch. *Fitz A. Oakes*, shore.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$2.87½; snappers, \$2.00.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50; snappers \$2.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$2.87½; snappers, \$2.00.

Dory handline codfish, large, \$3.50; medium, \$3.12 1-2; snappers, \$2.25.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.12½; mediums, \$3.50.

Drift codfish, large, \$3.75; mediums, \$3.37½.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.25.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers \$1.25.

Hake, \$1.25.

Cape Shore salt mackerel, \$11 per bbl.; blinks, \$7 per bbl.

Fletched halibut, 8 cts. per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, 70c per cwt.

Peak and Cape North cod, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2; mediums, \$1.65; snappers 75c.

All codfish not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, 70c.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1.00; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock 80c. round 70c.

Bank halibut 8 1-2c per lb, for white 6 1-4 cents for gray, and 4 cents for chicken.

Fresh mackerel, 30c for large, 20c for medium.

Fresh shad, \$3.50 per bbl., fresh; \$2.50 per bbl., to salt; \$3 per bbl., to freezer.

Fresh bluebacks \$2.50 per bbl.

Fresh porgies, \$1.25 per bbl. for bait; 75c per bbl. for oil.

Fresh herring, \$1.50 per bbl. to freezer; \$2.50 per bbl. for bait.

Pensacola Fish Notes.

Smacks at Pensacola last week had several good trips and some had mighty small ones. Arrivals were: Warren Fish Co.: *Clara P. Sewall*, 15,000 lbs. red snapper, 5000 lbs. groupers; *Culibra*, 19,000 lbs. red snapper, 3500 lbs. groupers; *Amy Wixan*, 8000 lbs. red snapper, 1000 lbs. groupers; *Chicopee*, 17,000 lbs. red snapper, 3000 lbs. groupers; *Arriola*, 8900 lbs. red snapper, 3500 lbs. groupers; *Miniola*, 10,000 lbs. red snapper, 5000 lbs. groupers.

E. E. Saunders & Co.: *Kwasind*, 13,700 lbs. red snapper; *Caviler*, 19,800 lbs. red snapper, 7000 lbs. groupers; *Sea Em*, 8000 lbs. red snapper; *Clara M. Littlefield*, 18,000 lbs. red snapper, 6000 lbs. groupers; *Sherfyld*, 18,000 lbs. red snapper, 7000 lbs. groupers; *Angelina*, 10,000 lbs. red snapper, 1000 lbs. grouper.

Pretty good trips for the summer time. Bait is very scarce at present, and has been for a month or more.

July 24.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD REPORTS.

Sch. *Lena* and *Maud*, Capt. Ford, arrived yesterday from Grand Banks with 700 qtls., having landed 800 at Fortune, and would have been high liner but for losing the *Grace Tibbo* early in the season with 800 qtls., after which he went to Gloucester, where he purchased this vessel. She is baiting at Torbay and leaves for Flemish Cap to resume fishing. Her crew number 20 and she is owned by Tibbo & Sons of Grand Bank.

The first Lunenburg to put in there this season for bait made port yesterday, the *Moran*, Capt. Hickman, hailing for 750 qtls. to date. She procured caplin at Torbay and left to resume work. She has 19 men aboard and reports big catches by Canuck bankers, many being ahead of last year. About 50 of them were fishing in his vicinity and all were doing well.

—St. John's, N. F., Chronicle.

PLAGUE HELD UP SHIPMENT.

During the plague situation at Porto Rico, which has been giving the authorities much anxiety, local shipments of drummed salt fish to San Juan from here have been discontinued during the past four weeks.

In a recent letter received from San Juan recently, the opinion was given that shipments could be made with perfect safety now, and yesterday the first lot of fish was sent there since the outbreak of the plague.

Labrador Fish Exports.

The total exported from the Labrador Coast for the season of 1911 was 161,043 quintals, valued at \$676,381, showing an increase over 1910, of 79,675 quintals, value \$350,909, as per the last annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland.

Although not up to catch of 1909 in quantity, the total valuation shows an increase of \$53,000, which is owing to the higher price which prevailed.

The following is a comparative statement for the past four years: 1908, 288,836 quintals, valued at \$779,858; 1909, 168,692 quintals, valued at \$623,362; 1910, 81,368 quintals, valued at \$325,472 1911, 161,043 quintals valued at \$676,381.

Although nearly twice the quantity of last season was exported, it must be remembered that the year 1910 was one of the worst on record for this coast, and it is evident that this fishery has not yet recovered from the setback occasioned by some of the largest suppliers having, through death and other causes, withdrawn from business.

During the fishery there were 9,798 men engaged in the Labrador fishery—a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 1910. There were 914 schooners employed, of which 785 were floating.

Fishermen Missing.

The banking schooner *Cauga*, Capt. Eli Anstey, owned by Josiah Rose, of Belleoram, arrived at St. John's, N. F., last Friday morning from the Grand Banks. She left Caplin Bay on July 6 and sailed 195 miles south of Ferryland Head, where she anchored and began fishing. On July 11 Edward Clement, single, of Turnip Cove, near Pool's Cove, Fortune Bay, aged 20, and Ambrose Cuza also single, and about the same age of Lories Cove, left the vessel at 11 a. m. to run their trawls. A dense fog came on and enveloped them about three hours later since when nothing has been heard of them. As quit a number of vessels were near, mostly Frenchmen, it is expected that they made their way on board one of these.

Had Good Season.

The fishermen of Port Hood, Judique, Long Point and Creignish, have had a prosperous season so far. The lobster catch was a fair average and the price realized was most satisfactory. The excellent run of mackerel for some weeks was a great help. During last week fishing in the above localities has been very poor but it is confidently expected that the cod and haddock fishing will be good hereafter.

July 24.

COD HIGHEST SINCE WINTER.

New Large Brought As High As \$8.50 Per Hundred Weight.

Haddock and cod soared high at T wharf this morning, prices on cod especially being the highest paid since last winter.

Only eight arrivals were at the dock, four from off shore, three shore boats and one swordfisherman. The steam trawler *Spray* had 27,000 pounds, sch. *W. M. Goodspeed*, 29,000 pounds, sch. *Frances V. Sylvia*, 45,000 pounds and 1800 halibut and 10 swordfish and sch. *Teazer*, 25,000 pounds of fresh fish, 12,000 pounds of salt cod and 15,000 weight of halibut.

Haddock sold at \$1.50 to \$5.50, large cod, \$6 to \$8.50; market cod, \$3 to \$6.25; hake, \$3.50; pollock, \$5 and swordfish, 13 3-4 cents a pound.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Str. *Spray*, 24,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 700 halibut.

Sch. *W. M. Goodspeed*, 27,000 haddock, 1700 cod.

Sch. *Teazer*, 10,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 7000 cusk, 12,000 lbs. salt cod, 15,000 halibut.

Sch. *Frances V. Sylvia*, 35,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10 swordfish, 1800 halibut.

Sch. *Georgiana*, 2500 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. *Emily Sears*, 400 haddock, 2000 cod, 7000 pollock.

Sch. *Boyd and Leeds*, 2000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. *Albert W. Black*, 121 swordfish.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6 to \$8.50; market cod, \$3 to \$6.25; hake, \$3.50; pollock, \$5; swordfish, 13 3-4 cts. per lb.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH REPORT.

Says the St. John's "Trade Review": "Reports from our various fish markets all indicate that the principal effect of the large Norwegian catch this season on Newfoundland goods will be to depreciate the price of poorly-cured fish. The Norwegians can never come into competition with the higher grades of Newfoundland fish—they do not cure to compete in that line. It is the lower grades and poorly made fish that will suffer, when it has to come up against the overwhelming stocks of Norwegian fish that will be going into consumption. The pointer from this is, make your fish well this year particularly. Merchants may start buying on a talqual basis, but if you have prime goods you can insist on a higher price than your neighbor with poorly made goods."

Reports from the north coast indicate a poor fishery along that coast. The ice has only recently cleared out of the straits, but there is a good sign of fish in the nearby harbors wherever small bergs permit placing the gear in the water.

There is a good sign of fish at Battle Harbor and Holton, but the men are hampered somewhat by the ice. The hook and line men are doing fairly well.

Arrangements have been made by W. A. Munn to carry on the boneless fish industry at Harbor Grace on the premises of John Munn & Co.

Fish have been somewhat scarce until lately at Conception Bay. There is an improvement now, however, and the Cape Verde men are doing well with trawls.

Baited at Portland.

Sch. *Gov. Foss* was at Portland, Monday, for bait, after procuring which she started out on a cruise to the Georges Banks. She took on 12,000 pounds of frozen herring at the Central wharf cold storage plant, one of the largest baitings ever put on board a vessel at that port.

Getting Tinkers Off Portland.

Tinkers are still being caught in good numbers in the vicinity of Portland. Three thousand pounds were received from the Small Point and Richmonds island traps Monday. About 3000 pounds of butterfish were also brought in from the traps.

No Bait at Boothbay.

Bait is still a very scarce article down along the Maine coast. After searching several days for bait, Capt. John Williams of sch. Eugenia reports there is none at Boothbay, Me., nor has there been any there since last Thursday. The craft will return here.

Tinkers Driven Ashore.

Many of the summer residents enjoyed a fish menu most of last week at Seitate, on account of the thousands of small mackerel which were driven ashore Sunday morning by the dogfish. When the tide left the harbor flats the "tinkers" were stranded and it was not long before men, women and children were gathering them up.

July 25.

ACTIVE BUYING IN ALL GRADES

Marked the Fish Dealings On T Wharf This Morning.

Trade in fresh fish continued good at T wharf, Boston, this morning, and while there was no mackerel among the early morning arrivals, there was an active buying in all grades of groundfish and swordfish as well.

Sch. Mildred Robinson from Quere has a fine trip, hailing for 80,000 pounds of cod, 12,000 pounds of cusk and 1000 pounds of halibut.

Two nice swordfish arrivals are among the arrivals of the morning. Sch. Albert D. Willard has 113 fish and sch. George H. Lube, 140 fish. Both of these crafts have been out but a short time and with swordfish bringing 11-12 cents a pound this morning, the crews of each craft will make a nice share.

Haddock sold at \$3 and \$3.50 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$6 and \$6.50 and markets, \$4 to \$5. Hake brought \$2 to \$4 and cusk, \$2.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 40,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Rose Dorothea, 8000 haddock, 13000 cod 1000 hake.

Sch. Ellen and Mary 35,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Massasoit, 67,000 hake.

Sch. Mildred Robinson, 80,000 cod, 12,000 cusk, 1000 halibut.

Sch. Squanto, 41,000 haddock 2000 cod 13,000 hake.

Sch. Mary C. Santos 19,000 haddock, 11,000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Ellen C. Burke, 9000 haddock, 2300 cod.

Sch. Washakie, 20,000 haddock, 1500 cod.

Sch. Matchless, 2500 haddock, 12,000 cod.

Sch. Albert D. Willard, 113 swordfish.

Sch. George H. Lube, 106 swordfish.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 35,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.

Haddock, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6 to \$6.50; market cod, \$4 to \$5; hake, \$2 to \$4; cusk, \$2; swordfish, 11½¢ per lb.

Value of Imported Fish.

The report of the English Tariff Commission exhibits the following figures of the values of the herring and mackerel imported from Ireland by the United States, viz.: Herrings, 1911, \$155,000; 1910, 110,000; 1909, \$195,000; mackerel, 1911, 80,000; 1910, \$55,000; 1909, \$80,000. The total export from England of cured herrings in 1911 was 1,508,122 bbls., in comparison with 1,767,544 bbls. in 1910. The report also describes the trawl nets now in use in England, which are much objected to by the drift net fishermen. These trawl nets are from 90 to 115 feet long on the head line, the belly having meshes of 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches, and the meshes of the cod end 2 1-4 inches. The trawling is done during the day chiefly and the drags take from two to five hours, except when a large school is met with.

BOOTH CO. HAS THREE CRAFTS

Engaged in Experimental Fishing On Newfoundland Treaty Coast.

Minister Piccott Makes Interesting Report of Their Activities.

Speaking of the A. Booth company's latest venture on the Newfoundland Coast, in which sch. Elva L. Spurling, which left this port several weeks ago, and two other crafts are now engaged in experimental fishing work, the St. John's, N. F. Chronicle of recent date has the following to say:

A. W. Piccott, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, returned by Thursday's express from the West Coast, where he went some three weeks ago to co-operate with Captain Johansen, the agent for the Booth Fisheries Co., in the experiments which that concern is carrying out to determine whether its operations will be extended to this Colony or not. Leaving here by the Fiona on her way west to embark His Excellency the Governor and party, Mr. Piccott got off at Burgeo.

Three Crafts Engaged.

He says that this company has now three vessels in our waters carrying out the experiment—the Elva L. Spurling, a gasoline power craft, the Edward Black and the Ida Campbell. The former has cruised the Banks from Ramea right round to Port au Port, seeking cod and halibut; the Edward Black, which came direct from Portland recently, was sent to Bonne Bay and further north on a similar quest; and the Campbell, which was at Bay of Islands when they got there, was fitted out for gill

net fishing in the waters of that inlet.

Made Good Halibut Catches.

Some fine catches of immense halibut were made at various points, and after landing Mr. Piccott at Port aux Basques on Tuesday, the Spurling ran across to Sydney to replenish her supply of gasoline and to land her catch of halibut and cod, which will be sent on to America in cold storage. Mr. Knight, one of the directors of this company, left Chicago last week to join the Spurling and carry the experiment farther, and it is probable that another month will be spent in this endeavor before the company reaches a decision.

On board the Spurling was a Newfoundland named Charles Leblanc, of Burgeo, who had been all his life halibut fishing from Iceland south to the Grand Banks and who declared that he had never seen a finer specimen of this fish as he secured on this present cruise.

Hopeful of Good Income.

Capt. O'Neil, the master of the Spurling, jigged halibut in 15 fathoms of water at Port au Port with a handline from the ship's deck and brought up specimens weighing 250 lbs. and Leblanc, from a dory by the ship's side, did the same. Mr. Piccott is most hopeful of the outcome of the venture and says that the Booth Co. is prepared to spend \$25,000 in thoroughly canvassing the possibilities of our Western seaboard as a theatre of operations.

Whaling.

According to a recent report of the Newfoundland Board of Trade the whale fishery of 1911 was about 20 per cent. below that of 1910, and shows a still greater decrease when compared with each of the three previous years. The number of whales taken in 1911 was 337, as against 384 in 1910, and about 500 in 1909. The yield of oil was 8237 barrels, compared with 10,420 barrels in the previous year, and only 445 tons of guano were obtained, as against 618 tons in 1910. The total value of the products in 1911 is estimated at \$145,000.

Baited at St. Pierre.

Caplin are still being taken at St. Pierre, advices state that have been received here, and one of the Gloucester fleet baited there Tuesday. It is rather unusual for caplin to be taken there so late in the season.

Has Shifted Over.

Capt. Joseph Lacy of sch. Romance will shift over his command to sch. Diana and continue mackerel seining.

Will Put On Dories.

Sch. Frances S. Grueby will abandon seining and put on her dories to engage in the fresh haddock fishery.

July 25.

Closed Season on Whales.

George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Washington, is urging a closed season for whales, and has written a letter in which he says: "Whales of the various species found in the North Pacific waters have been growing less abundant in the last decade or so. The whalers find it difficult each year to secure a profitable catch. In recent years the establishment of whaling stations on the British Columbia coast and one in southwestern Alaska has caused a rapid decrease of whales off that coast. One or more of the species are so near extinction that a closed period really ought to be provided. This, of course, could be brought about by international agreement."

Killed Devil Fish.

A 40-pound devil fish killed recently at Gulfport, Miss., is thus described by the Biloxi "Herald": "The fish had a tall like a rat, wings like a bat and two mouths, while its back was encrusted with a hard shell." After the fish was brought to the surface in a net, it was shot with a pistol by Mr. Montgomery, who, with a neighbor, was seining for food fish.

Cod Trip Sale.

The fresh and salt cod trip of sch. Manhasset sold to Henry C. Pinkham & Co.

July 26.

Captured Man-Eating Sharks.

Two large man-eating sharks were captured Tuesday in shoal water on Chepiwanoxet Beach, Providence, by the crew of A. A. Wilson of East Greenwich, while seining.

The men were working in about four feet of water when a vigorous thrashing in the seine warned them that they had caught something beside scup. The seine was drawn in and its load pulled well up from the water.

It was found that the larger shark was more than six feet long and weighed about 200 pounds. The smaller shark was about four feet long and weighed about 75 pounds.

It has been a long time since sharks of this variety have been seen in Narragansett Bay, and fishermen express the opinion that the incessant gunnery about Newport drove them up the river.

Newfoundland Fishermen Astray.

Word from St. John's says: "Captain Eli Antsey's banking schooner has arrived from the banks for supplies. She hails for 500 quintals. On July 11th two men Edward Clements and A. Bushan left the vessel to haul their trawls and a dense fog setting in they did not return. They have not been heard of since but they may have been picked up by another vessel."

July 25.

ARRIVALS ARE STILL SCARCE.

Nothing In Here This Morning Direct From the Grounds.

Two arrivals was all there was to report in the line of fish receipts here this morning, sch. Teazer bringing down 12,000 pounds of salt cod from Boston and sch. Frances V. Sylvia, 30,000 weight of mixed fish to split, which were left over from yesterday's market.

The gasoliners took a few bluebacks off Newburyport bar yesterday, steamer Yankee having 20 barrels, and 10 barrels of shad, steamer Beatrice 16 barrels of bluebacks, and steamer Alice 10 barrels of small pollock.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Teazer, via Boston, 12,000 lbs. salt cod.

Str. Alice, seining, 10 bbls. small pollock.

Str. Yankee, seining, 20 bbls. bluebacks 10 bbls. shad.

Str. Beatrice E., seining, 16 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Monarch, seining.

Sch. Romance, seining.

Sch. Frances S. Grueby, seining.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.

Sch. Elmer E. Gray, haddocking.

Sch. Appomattox, drifting.

Sch. Independence II., dory handling.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$2.87½; snappers, \$2.00.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50; snappers \$2.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$2.87½; snappers, \$2.00.

Dory handline codfish, large, \$3.50; medium, \$3.12 1-2; snappers, \$2.25.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.12½; mediums, \$3.50.

Drift codfish, large, \$3.75; mediums, \$3.37½.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.25.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers \$1.25.

Hake, \$1.25.

Cape Shore salt mackerel, \$11 per bbl.; blinks, \$7 per bbl.

Fletched halibut, 8 cts. per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, 70c per cwt.

Peak and Cape North cod, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2; mediums, \$1.65; snappers 75c.

All codfish not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, 70c.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1.00; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock 80c. round 70c.

Bank halibut 8 1-2c per lb. for white 6 1-4 cents for gray, and 4 cents for chicken.

Fresh mackerel, 30c for large, 20c for medium.

Fresh shad, \$3.50 per bbl., fresh; \$2.50 per bbl. to salt; \$3 per bbl. to freezer.

Fresh bluebacks \$2.50 per bbl.

Fresh porgies, \$1.25 per bbl. for bait; 75c per bbl. for oil.

Fresh herring, \$1.50 per bbl. to freezer; \$2.50 per bbl. for bait.